The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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"Law begins, continues and ends in common sense.—Judge Parsons.

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LABOR INJUNCTION FOES MUST FACE FACTS

The historic purpose of the injunction is to protect property where the plaintiff has no other remedy at law. This process was never intended to interfere with human relations or with the functions of government.

By the simple trick of reviving the serf ideal—that labor is property—workers have silently been swept under the injunction writ.

If labor is property the labor injunction is correct.

If labor is not property, the labor injunction is judicial usurpation.

Under the first supposition it is idle to plead with injunction judges. It is a waste of time to attempt to weaken their blows against personal liberty and government by law.

Power begets power; repression feeds on repression.

To attempt to regulate the injunction judge is to acknowledge his usurpation. To endeavor to defeat him with rules he himself has made is folly.

The injunction judge should be fought along fundamental lines. Congress creates inferior federal courts and Congress can define the jurisdiction of these courts. The United States Constitution says so. This has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Congress should notify these courts that their strike-time writs are illegal and that the original purpose of the injunction—protection of property only—should be re-established.

Labor power is the life of the human being and is not transferable.

The product of labor power is property, or wealth. It is transferable, and under certain conditions, is subject to equity jurisdiction.

The labor injunction rests on the confusion of these terms. The question must be clarified as it reaches down to the very fundamentals of democracy and challenges government by law.

YELLOW DOG CONTRACT DENIES CIVIC RIGHTS

Washington, Nov. 20.—The promises an employe makes when he signs a "yellow dog" contract "are so broad as to invade the whole civic and social freedom of the worker in relation to conditions of work and not alone his use of a union to influence conditions of work," says the weekly bulletin of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

The church men point out that the contract even forbids workers from voting for protective legislation.

"The contract," it is stated, "forbids 'interference, coercion, intimidation or unpleasant attention from any source whatever' outside of the employer and the individual employe in the terms and conditions of work. It also obligates an employe to do nothing in any way against this. It, therefore, forbids not only union interference but also government interference, and the employe obligates himself to do nothing to get government intervention.

"The government, either the state or the national, as the case may be, regulates hours, safety, compensation for injury, etc. When it so regulates the terms and conditions of work, there is interference, coercion through sanctions the law establishes, intimidation even, and what might be termed unpleasant attention by the government. An employe signing such a contract breaks the terms of his contract when he votes for a protective labor law in a referendum, or when he votes for a man for the state legislature or the federal Congress who, it is understood, will try to secure such protective legislation."

GIRLS IN BUSINESS FACE HARDER TESTS

New York, Nov. 20.—Women and girls who enter the business world in the belief high salaried positions are easily obtained are certain to become disillusioned, according to Miss Helen Winne, head of the employment bureau of a branch Y. W. C. A. in this city.

There are fewer positions of this type available than women seeking employment commonly suppose, Miss Winne said. Office machinery and modern methods have sounded the doom of the woman or girl who is "willing to do anything," but is trained for nothing. The secretary that the modern business man demands is a very professional person.

It is always difficult for the older woman to get a job unless she specially qualifies for some responsible position requiring a woman of mature judgment. Most employers set the absolute limit on age somewhere between 28 and 35.

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR MARKED PRISON LABOR

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 20.—Business men of this state will support the prison labor bill, which provides for the labeling of prison-made articles when same are offered for public sale.

Under the state constitution the labor of prisoners can not be exploited, but this purpose is defeated by the importation of prison-made goods from other states. The legislative committee of the State Manufacturers' Association agrees that this practice is injurious and they will join with the State Federation of Labor in urging the passage of the placard act.

COAL STOCKS INCREASE

Washington, Nov. 20.—The amount of bituminous coal has increased in spite of extraordinary exports stimulated by the British coal strike, according to the Bureau of Mines.

On October 1 commercial consumers and retail dealers had 44,000,000 tons on hand. This was 5,000,000 tons more than on July 1, indicating that production in August and September was sufficient to supply domestic consumption and provide a surplus for storage, in addition to the large amounts exported.

ANTI-UNIONIST FORCED IN LINE

New York, Nov. 20.—Wages of Delaware & Hudson Railroad shop men have been advanced 2 and 3 cents an hour. This road, together with the Pennsylvania, are leaders of the nation's anti-union transportation systems. Because of unrest among their "contented" shop men, both followed the wage-increase lead of the organized New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio systems.

FORD'S FIVE-DAY WEEK

(From the New York World.)

When he announced his five-day week Henry Ford stated that wages would be advanced to the six-day basis as rapidly as increased production made this possible.

The workers would get six days' wages if they could turn out six days' standard production in five; otherwise they would get less. The value of the plan rests upon the ability of the workers to get a full week's wages under this system without overtaxing their strength. A recent statement by Edsel Ford shows a surprisingly rapid transition to the new wage and working basis.

It shows that Henry Ford was not "just talking" when he announced his new policy, some six weeks ago. The plan has cost him nothing; then men are paid only for what they produce and Ford makes no pretensions to philanthropy.

OIL LEASE CHARGES SHOW LAW'S DELAY

Washington, Nov. 20.—Two years and five months after they were indicted for criminal conspiracy in connection with naval oil leases, Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, and Alfred B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior in the Harding cabinet, appeared for the first time in court and plead not guilty.

Fall was indicted in June, 1924. The following August the government filed an answer to his appeal that the indictment be quashed. In December of that year the government concluded that its answer was not sufficient and asked permission to withdraw same. In April, the next year, the indictment was set aside because the government permitted a clerk to be in the grand jury room when the charges were considered nine months before.

In May, 1925, the government secured a new indictment, thus placing itself in its original position after 12 months of delay.

More appeals and red tape during the 18 intervening months, and on November 10, 1926, Fall finally appeared in court for a few minutes and plead not guilty.

The criminal charge is connected with the transfer of $100,000 in the "little black satchel" from Doheny to Fall. The defense claims this transfer was a loan. The prosecution insists it was a bribe.

LA FOLLETTE WOULD CURB PRESIDENT'S NEW POWER

Madison, Wis., Nov. 20.—When Congress convenes Senator La Follette will propose a constitutional amendment that executive officials whose appointment must be confirmed by the senate shall not be removed by the president except by advice and consent of the senate.

The amendment would annul a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court, which holds that the president need not consult the senate in the removal of such officials.

"Every layman can plainly see," Senator La Follette said, "that the decision adds enormously to the president's political power and to his already undue and excessive control of patronage."

TOO MANY APPEALS AGAINST LABOR LAW

New York, Nov. 20.—Workers injured in industry should not be victimized by numerous appeals against compensation decisions, representatives of the State's Attorney General told the New York Industrial Survey Commission.

While abolition of the right of appeal was not favored, it was pointed out that these delays continue from six months to two years, while the injured worker has no income.

It was suggested that assessments against insurance companies that fail to win their point would prove effective.

AUTO STOCKHOLDERS GET JUICY PROFITS

New York, Nov. 20.—The General Motors Corporation continued its amazing record of profits by voting $34,000,000 to stockholders.

Profits for the last nine months total $149,317,553, as compared with $80,921,018 in the corresponding period of 1925.

Last January an extra dividend of $5 a share was paid out of 1925 earnings. The following March the regular annual dividend rate was raised from $6 to $7. In July another extra dividend was paid, and on September 11 a stock dividend of 50 per cent was paid.

"PAY WAGES OR GO TO JAIL"

Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 20.—Judge Charles F. Cook of the Municipal Court has ruled that Felix Gillespie, an oil operator, must pay $2,634 back wages to employes or go to jail. Sentence was suspended for 30 days to permit Gillespie to comply with the court's decision.

The state prosecuted the cases for these unorganized workers who are protected by an act placed on the statute books through trade union effort.

VARE-SMITH CHANCES IN SENATE ARE SLIM

Washington, Nov. 20.—Political observers predict that Senators-elect Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois will not be seated by the senate.

Friends of Vare and Smith are raising the state's rights claim. They deny that the senate has jurisdiction and insist that only the state can act where improper election methods have been used. They refer to a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court which, they claim, weakens the senate's authority in cases such as these, and which was evidenced when Lorrimer of Illinois was ousted several years ago.

The Vare contest promises to attract the most attention because of millions of dollars expended in the primary election by Vare forces and because of the sensational vote polled in the election by William B. Wilson, Vare's opponent.

Exclusive of Philadelphia, Wilson was elected by 50,000 majority, but astonishing things happened in Philadelphia. In one group of voting districts Vare received 6,286 votes and Wilson received not one vote. Wilson was "zeroed" in other districts. Senator Norris, a leader of the Vare opposition, insists that this is prima facie evidence of irregularities. He contends it is not enough merely to show ballot boxes containing this count. Conclusive evidence must be sought, he said, as to how the count was made.

Senator-elect Smith is charged with receiving money for his campaign from Samuel Insull, middle west traction king. Smith was a member of the Illinois Public Utilities Commission at the time.

UNIONS AID COLORED GIRLS

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The Federation of Labor and affiliated locals are aiding colored girls in their strike against the Maras date and fig factory. The girls have been organized and are appealing for public support. In their appeal to clergymen they state that the piecework system permits a wage of only $8 to $14 a week and that conditions are humiliating.

"We are fighting for decent standards," the girls say. "Will you kindly advise colored women and girls not to take our places in this struck house, but help us win the fight which will lend new hope to the colored workers to form their own unions and maintain their self-respect."

BARBERS ORGANIZE

Indianapolis, Nov. 20.—The following charters have been issued by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union: Pampa, Texas; Corvallis, Oregon, and Neenah, Wis.

PASSAIC STRIKERS BREAK BOSSES' LINE

Passaic, N. J., Nov. 20.—After a 10-months' struggle textile workers have signed an agreement with the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company and broken the Hindenberg line of wage-reducing employers.

This is but one of the nine mills affected, and the strikers are hopeful relief will continue that terms may be secured from the other corporations. These include the Botany and the Forstmann-Huffman Company, the two most autocratic of the textile employers.

The agreement signed and ratified by both the union and the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company provides:

Right of workers to organize in a legitimate organization.

Collective bargaining.

Workers to continue employment during arbitration of any demand that both parties can not agree to.

No outside labor to be employed after date of settlement until all strikers are re-employed.

"This recognition of the union is of more value to the workers than all other considerations," said Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers.

The trade unionist reminded strikers, relief workers and labor organizations that the settlement involves only one mill employing approximately 600 workers and that the great body of strikers are still out.

"This is the beginning," Mr. McMahon said. "We must now work for other settlements."

BRITISH COAL MINERS BOW TO BRUTAL POWER

London, England, Nov. 20.—With the approach of winter and increased hunger, a delegate conference of miners voted to return to the pits under harder conditions than when locked out nearly six months ago. The vote was 432,000 to 352,000. The question will be passed upon by the miners' general membership.

The miners lose their seven-hour day. Last July the government amended the seven-hour mining law to permit individual agreements between mine companies and employes. The eight-hour day will now become general. District agreements will supplant a national agreement, which the miners fought for. Wages may be revised downward and a government arbitration tribunal will be set up by the government to operate for six months.

No reference is made to the recommendations of two coal commissions, which the miners insisted should be acted upon. The last commission—headed by Sir Herbert Samuel—protested against increased hours.

The possible end of the lockout has contributed nothing to an adjustment of the intricate coal industry, while more onerous conditions are forced on labor. Outside of die-hard government officials and coal owners, the situation is considered impossible.

HEALTH ORDINANCE VOID

Seattle, Nov. 20.—Judge Frater has ruled that the city health ordinance, regulating the closing of meat markets and the inspection of meats, is unconstitutional.

ROCKEFELLER'S GENEROSITY

(From the Seamen's Journal.)

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., has donated a quarter of a million dollars to the building program of the Seamen's Church Institute, New York City.

The Seamen's Church Institttue is a charitable concern which attempts to mix religion with doles, consisting of free meals and beds for the needy.

It is always embarrassing to say unkind things about sweet charity, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that while giving millions to the poor laboring people many American millionaires have consistently refused to get off the backs of said "laboring people."

The wealth of the Rockefeller family is builded on oil, and principally Standard Oil. The different Standard Oil companies own many tank ships and these tankers employ seamen of all grades. Very few of these seamen are paid a living wage. Only the licensed officers receive a wage sufficient to enable them to marry and maintain a family. A number of Standard Oil tankers flying the American flag are manned almost exclusively by Asiatics. These Asiatics have a lower standard of living—they can work for lower wages. They are more docile than white men—they will submit to impositions that would cause instant resentment by American seamen.

Mr. Rockefeller is one of the heavy beneficiaries of this arrangement. To cut a long story short, it is most respectfully submitted that when Mr. Rockefeller donates a quarter of a million dollars to house and feed destitute seamen, he is merely putting into the pockets of these men a small part of the just compensation he previously withheld.

Some day, let us hope, the affairs of Standard Oil companies will be so regulated that all seamen employed on these tankers will receive a living wage. This will probably slightly reduce Mr. Rockefeller's income from dividends, but it will also make it quite unnecessary for him to put up $250,000 as a charitable constribution to the Seamen's Church Institute.

WAGES WILL ADVANCE, BANKER PREDICTS

Cleveland, Nov. 20.—Wages and living standards of American workers will always advance and "it is vain, therefore, for anyone to expect a general reduction of rents in this country," said S. W. Straus, president of S. W. Straus & Co., New York, in a paper read before the annual meeting of the American Construction Council.

Builders were urged to abandon the idea that construction work only can be done in the summer months.

"Any skilled organization can do almost any sort of construction in winter," one speaker said. "Millions can be saved, more steady employment can be assured, and the burden on manufacturers and railroads reduced if we can persuade builders to do this."

RATIONS COST ARMY 36.12 CENTS A DAY

Washington, Nov. 20.—The "garrison ration" of the army for the last fiscal year cost 36.12 cents a day, Major General Cheatham, quartermaster general, announced in his annual report.

Army laundries earned $260,913, after deducting all expenses for operation, supplies and depreciation.

MUSSOLINI'S IRON FIST SWINGS OVER ITALIANS

Rome, Nov. 20.—Measures to wipe out anti-Fascist organizations throughout Italy, recently approved by the Chamber of Deputies, are now effective.

Political organizations opposed to Fascism, and even those suspected, are dissolved.

"YANKEE DOODLE" ECONOMICS NO SOLUTION

New York, Nov. 20.—Labor unions have no monopoly of a "fighting temper," suggests John S. Keir, economic adviser of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, in reviewing Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver's book, "The Present Economic Revolution in the United States."

The review is printed in the Management Review. Prof. Carver is professor of political economy, Harvard University. He says "it is time for our laborers to stop indulging in that expensive luxury, the fighting temper, and begin the method of buying and paying for control of industry."

"As to the first quotation," Mr. Keir said, "nations have been so reluctant to adopt such a policy it is neither equitable nor scientific to single out a part of the body politic and expect this single part to adopt it. As for the second quotation, it has been recognized since the time of Cain that it takes two to make a fight, and the laborers have had no monopoly of the fighting temper. And if labor should abandon its fighting temper and attempt to buy control of industry, as Prof. Carver counsels, is there any guarantee that capitalists would also abandon their fighting temper and agree to sell a real control of industry to labor?"

Mr. Keir does not accept Prof. Carver's claim that employes' stock ownership is a factor in his "economic revolution." Figures printed by the National Bureau of Economic Research are quoted to show "rather conclusively that practically none of the income of individual laborers is derived from investment in stocks."

"Even in those companies that make a special effort to place their stock with their employes, the money return from the investment to the individual employe each year is not a significant income factor. Thus in one large company, 17,000 employes hold $11,900,000 worth of stock. This would be an average of $700 per employe. If this investment carried a rate of 6 per cent, the yearly increase in wages due to ownership of stock would average $42 per employe. It is doubtful if labor would be influenced in any way by so small an increase in wages. Even counting its cost in low wages, a strike would be expected to yield a greater return.

"But if the ownership of stock by labor is not particularly significant from the standpoint of money return, what is its significance as to the intangibles—particularly the spirit of proprietorship?

"The recent animated discussion as to the dangerous centralization of stock control in a few hands, usually a banking group, causes the significance of this phase to be questionable, to say the least."

Prof. Carver's claim that increased savings deposits by labor is another proof of his "economic revolution" is likewise challenged by Mr. Keir.

"In the first place," the reviewer states, "there is no proof that the great majority of these savings are those of labor, which term, by the way, is nowhere carefully defined in the book.

"A savings bank is an institution protected by the state. The capital it has to loan is made up of the savings of many small depositors, some of whom are laborers. The bank loans to some company, which in turn invests the money loaned to it. The company is a capitalist. But it is a pretty far cry between the capitalist company to whom the money is loaned and the individual small depositor in the savings bank. To call the small depositor a capitalist, and therefore sympathetic to the problem of capital on this score, is the same kind of a hypothesis which argues that all men are brothers and imbued with love for one another because Adam was their common ancestor.

"There are other elements also in Prof. Carver's economic revolution that somehow do not ring quite true. According to Prof. Carver, instead of a laborer being in a position of dependence he is now rapidly attaining a position of independence. And yet more and more laborers are dependent upon a money wage. And they have little or no control over the circumstances which dictate the possibility of the wage being paid.

"The average annual wage of the laborer group is $1,250. Judged by any standard one may assume, this sum does not represent any more than a bare subsistence level for a married man.

"Throughout all of the work there breathes a spirit sufficiently star-spangled to delight the heart of the most ardent 100 per cent American.

"So marked is this spirit that one reviewer has labeled the whole book as 'Yankee Doodle Economics'."

Several Thousand Cloakmakers Win; Get Higher Wage and 40-Hour Week

New York, Nov. 20.—Striking cloakmakers have broken their employers' solidarity by securing an agreement with inside manufacturers, known as the Industrial Council, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers.

The strikers' 40-hour week will be installed the last year of the agreement. Minimum scales are increased $4.50 to $9 a week, arbitration is agreed to and the right to unionize examiners is conceded. The union waived its demand for a guarantee of 36 weeks' work in each year.

The settlement affects several thousand workers and will have a powerful moral influence on those still on strike.

The employers pledge that all members of the Industrial Council "who produce all or part of their garments on their own premises will maintain union shops." Penalties for violation of this clause are fines for the first offense and expulsion from the council for the second offense.

In a statement the union asserted that "the question of hours is a distinct gain. We have secured the five-day week and 42 hours for the first year and a half of the agreement and for the last year a clear 40-hour week of five days."

With one group of manufacturers in agreement with the union, these workers will endeavor to secure agreements with the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, representing the contractors, and the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the jobbers' organization. The latter control a large percentage of the industry's output and get their goods through the contractors. The union is attempting to have them accept responsibility for union standards, but the jobbers insist that the responsibility for work conditions rest with the contractor.

Under this system, the jobber pits one contractor against another, with the result that sweatshop conditions are created.

The strike started last July, following futile peace negotiations by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. More than 40,000 workers responded to the strike call. The movement has been marked by numberless arrests and many injunctions.

TO STOP ACCIDENTS IS BETTER THAN PAY

New York, Nov. 20.—Accident prevention is superior to workmen's compensation laws, said Industrial Commissioner Hamilton in a message to the annual exhibition of the American Institute. The state official urged complete data on accidents, that the cause for compensation may be removed.

"Prevention of these accidents is a matter of great importance to the wage earners, employers and the community," he said. "Great as are the benefits of workmen's compensation that, after all, is only a palliative after the accident. Prevention roots out the evil at its source and before suffering and loss have been caused.

"If safety work is to be efficient it should be guided by accurate knowledge of results being accomplished as the work goes on."

BRICKLAYERS ARE PERPETUAL MOTION

New York, Nov. 20.—The bricklayer is "the nearest approach to perpetual motion to be found in industry," John Gill, chairman of the executive council of the local Bricklayers' Union, told the State Industrial Survey Commission.

The trade unionist refuted a statement by Christian G. Norman, an official of the Building Trades Employers' Association, that bricklayers, now paid $14 a day, lay fewer brick per day than when the scale was $5 and $5.50. Mr. Gill said the employers' representative knows nothing about bricklaying except what he is told.

It is true, he said, that wages have increased, but the increase is nothing compared to the increase in Mr. Norman's pay. He gets $25,000 a year, which is $25,000 more than his predecessor received. Instead of the 600 to 700 bricks which Mr. Norman told the commission bricklayers lay, Mr. Gill declared men are laying from 1,400 to 1,600 bricks a day on straight walls.

"When you are told that men are laying fewer brick than formerly, you are not told that the work has changed," Mr. Gill explained. "Walls are thinner, material has changed, the work has changed. On face brick where the work is more difficult, and more artistic, he is laying 600."

The witness denied a favorite claim of employers, that the union's apprentice regulations make it impossible to develop skilled workers.

He said there are 12,000 bricklayers and 4,000 apprentices in this city, and that one of the chief difficulties of the union is to secure employment for these apprentices, who start at 16 and 17 years of age.

LONG HOURS ABSENT IN ORGANIZED TRADES

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a digest (Bulletin 419) of collective agreements between employers and employed during 1925. The list, it is stated, is not complete, as there is no central depository where agreements may be found, and, in addition, many agreements are not reduced to writing.

The agreements show that the eight-hour day is very generally observed in organized trades. The 44-hour week is practically the rule in the building, clothing, metal, printing and stone trades, and in many instances 40 hours' work only is required of night workers. Instances are cited where but 40 hours a week are required for day workers.

IMMIGRATION CHOICE ADOPTED BY BRITISH

London, England, Nov. 20.—The Imperial Conference, consisting of representatives of the British Dominions, adopted the American principle of limiting and scrutinizing immigrants.

The Dominions won a victory over England proper by maintaining their right to take the immigrants they want instead of those which England would wish to send overseas.

Canada is preparing a new contract with the British government for the transportation of agricultural workers and domestic servants. England would prefer that industrial workers be included, but Canada objects.

GREATER OUTPUT

Washington, Nov. 20.—Greater labor productivity in the meat packing and petroleum industries are reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the former the gain was 10.7 per cent from 1909-1925, and at least 77.3 per cent in the latter from 1914 to 1925.

JACKSONVILLE SCALE PAID BY UNION FOES

Indianapolis, Nov. 20.—Wage increases by coal operators who broke the Jacksonville agreement is a recognition of the economic sanity of that agreement, said John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

"The fact that these operators have returned to the scale proves that they can make money under the Jacksonville terms, which they avowed would precipitate bankruptcy when they broke their contract," Mr. Lewis said.

"They employed inexperienced men and followed their first wage cut with more drastic reductions. Some of these workers, from cotton fields and mountains, were paid as low as $1.75 a day.

"The return of these operators to the union scale is an admission that they can not produce profitably under the conditions they chose. Their overhead costs remained the same and production was sharply reduced."

"It takes more than a few contract-breaking companies to destroy the United Mine Workers' Union," said Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal.

"It was not the Jacksonville scale that hurt them; it was their cut-throat competition when there was no necessity for such action. The coal industry is busy all over the country. Operating companies are making money. Their trade journals admit this. The Jacksonville agreement has been vindicated and the United Mine Workers is stronger and more verile than ever."

EUROPE'S LOW WAGES HARM BRITISH LABOR

Chicago, Nov. 20.—British workers are facing strong European competition and low living standards of Continental labor, said Ernest Bevin of London, in an address to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Mr. Bevin is secretary-treasurer of the British Transport and General Workers' Union. He is visiting this country as a member of an industrial commission appointed by the British government.

In Germany, especially, he said, living standards of labor have been lowered and the work day has been lengthened from 44 to 53 hours. "In many instances," he said, "wages are paid in bread instead of money."

"It will require more than all the sermons in the world to compel peace in Europe. If, however, the great interests can be welded together as they are in the big European steel trust, a monopoly controlled by German and French steel interests, that will be an inducement more powerful than anything else to keep nations from warring," the Britisher said.

ENGLISH IMPEACHMENT POSTPONED BY SENATE

Washington, Nov. 20.—In a six-minute session—the shortest on record—the senate, sitting as an impeachment court, postponed action on former Federal Judge English until December 13.

English resigned to escape impeachment trial, as recommended by the House of Representatives. That body is the prosecutor, through a committee known as "managers." As English quit under fire it is believed the house will agree with its impeachment managers that the purpose of the proceedings has been accomplished.

UNORGANIZED MINERS KILLED IN MICHIGAN

Houghton, Mich., Nov. 20.—The collapse of the Barnes-Hecker mine, which resulted in the death of 51 employes, is the latest indictment of working conditions in the unorganized copper field of northern Michigan.

Thirteen years ago the copper barons defeated the workers in a bitter strike, and since then every effort to organize has been crushed.

SEAMEN TO MEET

Washington, Nov. 20.—Officers of the International Seamen's Union have issued a call for the thirtieth convention, to be held in this city January 10, 1927.